

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# 1.9422 488e6C Exp 3

# SERVING MANY



Food news for food managers in industrial plants, restaurants, hotels, and hospitals

Published Monthly by  
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Office of Supply

Midwest Region, 5 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 3, Ill.

VOL I.

June, 1945

No. 12

## COOKING VEGETABLES TO CONSERVE FOOD VALUES

There has been so much concern recently over foods that are in short supply that little attention has been paid to the many foods that are available. For instance, fresh vegetables will be in abundant supply for the balance of 1945. The vegetable crop in 1944 was a record one and this year's production is expected to about match that record. During the month of June, cabbage, carrots, new potatoes, onions, and tomatoes are expected to be plentiful in national supply. Many other fresh vegetables also will be available in local areas.

Industrial feeding managers should watch for seasonable vegetables that are plentiful, and use them often while they are available and when the best values in quality and price can be obtained.

### Cooking Vegetables Properly

At this time when some of the popular foods are scarce, it is important to utilize the available foods to the best advantage. It is not enough for the food manager merely to include plentiful foods on the menu to "sell" them to the workers. In order to have sales appeal, fresh vegetables, for example, must be prepared so that they will look attractive and taste good.

It is fortunate that the methods of cooking vegetables that best preserve their natural color and fine flavor also tend to conserve a larger amount of their nutritive value than do the less satisfactory methods. Over-cooking and long-standing after cooking not only change vegetable colors from fresh greens and clear yellows to olive drab and grayed yellow tones, but at the same time destroy much of the nutritive value of the vegetables.

### Research in the Quantity Cooking of Vegetables

During the last few years the effects of cooking vegetables in quantity by various methods on the retention of nutritive values has been studied. The interest of the Army and Navy in findings of this kind, as they affect the nutrition of men and women in the armed services, has stimulated much of this research.



Vegetables contain varying amounts of nutrients depending on the variety, stage of maturity, and ways in which they have been stored and shipped. Green and yellow vegetables supply vitamin A and some

and some also supply vitamin C and vitamin B. Tomatoes are a good source of both vitamins A and C. Potatoes, because of the relatively large quantities eaten by most workers, are a fairly good source of vitamin C and of iron.

Most of the research on vegetables cooked in quantity has been to determine the effect on the retention of vitamins A, B<sub>1</sub>, and C. Although, all the results have not been conclusive and more experimental work needs to be done, the studies indicate the trend of procedures in cooking and handling vegetables to be followed in industrial feeding. Some of the findings in which industrial feeding managers will be interested are:

1. Minimize Vitamin and Mineral Losses. Cooking always causes some loss in the nutritive value of vegetables. The causes for these losses are exposure to heat, water, and air. Methods of large quantity vegetable cookery that reduce exposure to these factors to a minimum are steam cooking and boiling in a steam-jacketed kettle.
2. Bring Vegetables Quickly to the Boiling Point. Another reason for cooking vegetables in a steam-jacketed kettle, instead of on top of the

#### Post In The Kitchen

##### RULES FOR COOKING VEGETABLES

1. Steam tender vegetables, such as asparagus tips, broccoli, cabbage, and cauliflower, shallow pans without water.
2. Steam potatoes and root vegetables in perforated steamer pans.
3. Boil leafy green vegetables, green peas, green beans, corn on the cob, and onions in a steam-jacketed kettle using just enough salted water to bubble up through the vegetables.
4. Cover vegetables while they are boiling.
5. Do not stir vegetable unnecessarily while they are cooking.
6. Whenever possible, cook vegetables whole, or in halves, quarters, or strips rather than thin slices, small dices, or fine shreds.
7. Cook vegetables until just tender and serve them as quickly as possible.
8. Cook vegetables on a staggered schedule and replenish the steam table supply every 15 or 20 minutes.
9. Use the liquid in which vegetables, have been cooked for soups, sauces, and gravies.



stove, is that the retention of vitamin C is greater when the time it takes the food to heat through and begin to cook is short. Large quantities of vegetables placed in boiling water lower the temperature of the water. The time required to bring the water back to the boiling point is shorter when a steam-jacketed kettle is used.

3. Cook Vegetables a Short Time to Retain Nutritive Values. Not only the temperature, but the length of time that vegetables are cooked affects the amount of nutrients that are lost. Fast cooking for a short time results in a smaller loss in food value than that resulting from slower cooking. Vegetables steamed for a short time in a compartment pressure steamer retain more nutritive value than those cooked a longer time in boiling water. The high temperature in the pressure steamer may be destructive to the vitamin content of vegetables if they are over-cooked; therefore, the time schedule should be watched carefully so that the vegetables are cooked in the shortest time possible to make them tender.
4. Use as Little Boiling Water as Possible when Cooking Vegetables. Food losses are increased when vegetables are cooked in excessively large amounts of water because the nutrients dissolve out in the water. When vegetables are cooked in a steam-jacketed kettle just enough boiling water should be used to prevent the vegetables from sticking and to bubble up through the mass.
5. Do Not Cook Vegetables at a "Gallop" Boil or Stir Them Unnecessarily. Keep the water in which vegetables are cooked boiling gently, but do not let the water boil so hard that the vegetables are broken, for this increases the vitamin and mineral losses. Stirring vegetables while they are cooking increases the exposure to air and therefore the vitamin C loss, and should be avoided.
6. Cook Vegetables Whole or in Large Pieces to Conserve their Nutritive Value. Less of the nutrients is destroyed by exposure to air and water when the vegetables are cooked whole or in large pieces. Young, tender vegetables should be cooked whole, and older ones should be cut in halves, quarters, or strips rather than in smaller pieces.
7. Cook Vegetables Immediately Before They Are Served. Holding vegetables in either a bain marie or steam table after they are cooked, or even letting them stand at room temperature increases the loss of vitamins. Long holding periods are especially harmful. Vegetables should be cooked as short a time as possible before they are served.

The rules for cooking vegetables given on the page opposite are based on the experimental studies on vegetable cookery. If they are followed in your plant, vegetables should be better cooked and have higher nutritive value. Try posting these rules for the guidance of the vegetable cooks.



Post In The KitchenTIMETABLE FOR COOKING VEGETABLES

<u>Kind of Vegetable</u>	<u>Pre-Cooking Preparation</u>	<u>Method of Cooking</u>	<u>Time in Minutes<sup>1/</sup></u>
Asparagus	Tough stalk removed	Compartment steamer	8 to 10
Beans, lima	Shelled	Steam-jacketed kettle	30
Beans, snap	Whole or cut in $1\frac{1}{2}$ " lengths	Steam-jacketed kettle	20 to 30
Beets	Unpeeled	Compartment steamer	60 to 90
Beets	Peeled and diced	Compartment steamer	8 to 10
Beet greens	Tough stems removed	Steam-jacketed kettle	8 to 10
Broccoli	Outer leaves remov- ed stems split	Compartment steamer	12 to 15
Brussels sprouts	Trimmed	Compartment steamer	6 to 8
Cabbage	Cut into sections	Compartment steamer	8 to 10
Cabbage	Shredded	Compartment steamer	5 to 7
Carrots	Whole or cut in strips	Compartment steamer	15 to 20
Cauliflower	Broken into flower- ets	Compartment steamer	5 to 8
Collard greens	Stems removed	Steam-jacketed kettle	20
Corn-on-the-cob	Shucks removed	Steam-jacketed kettle	8 to 10
Kale	Cut coarsley	Steam-jacketed kettle	15 to 20
Onions	Peeled, whole	Steam-jacketed kettle	15 to 20
Parsnips	Whole or half	Compartment steamer	20
Peas, green	Shelled	Steam-jacketed kettle	10 to 15
Potatoes, Irish	Pared, whole or in jackets	Compartment steamer	25 to 40
Potatoes, sweet	Whole	Compartment steamer	30 to 40
Rutabagas	Pared	Compartment steamer	30 to 40
Squash, summer	Cut into wedges	Compartment steamer	12 to 15
Squash, Hubbard	Cut into sections	Compartment steamer	20 to 30
Spinach	Coarse stems remov- ed	Steam-jacketed kettle kettle	5 to 8
Turnips	Diced	Compartment steamer	20 to 30
Turnip greens	Tough stems removed	Steam-jacketed kettle	10 to 20

<sup>1/</sup> The range in time is given to provide for differences in variety and maturity of vegetables which may affect the length of the cooking period. The minimum time should be used wherever possible.

Save Waste Fats



1  
Hamburg cake  
Creamed new potatoes  
Tomato salad with green onions  
Enriched roll with butter or fortified margarine  
Butterscotch pudding  
Beverage

2  
Vegetable plate:  
Baked corn pudding  
Buttered green beans  
Cabbage and carrot salad  
Whole-wheat bread with butter or fortified margarine  
Blackberry pie  
Milk

3  
Stuffed shoulder of lamb  
Parsleyed potatoes  
New beets and greens  
Enriched bread with butter or fortified margarine  
Fruit gelatin  
Beverage

4  
Boston style baked beans with salt pork  
Fresh buttered broccoli  
Sliced tomato and lettuce salad  
Brown bread with butter or fortified margarine  
Cottage pudding with fruit sauce  
Milk

5  
Fried fish with lemon  
Scalloped potatoes  
Fresh asparagus  
Whole-wheat bread with butter or fortified margarine  
Pink rhubarb sauce  
Oatmeal cookie  
Beverage

6  
Boiled tongue with horseradish sauce  
Mashed potatoes  
Fresh spinach  
Enriched roll with butter or fortified margarine  
Strawberry short cake  
Milk

7  
Chicken pie (with celery and peas)  
Parsleyed potatoes  
Tossed vegetable salad  
Enriched rolls with butter or fortified margarine  
Fruit cup  
Milk

8  
Cheese omelet  
Steamed new potatoes in jackets  
Mixed green salad with sliced tomatoes  
Enriched bread with butter or fortified margarine  
Warm gingerbread  
Milk

9  
Sausage roll  
Mashed potatoes  
Buttered carrot strips  
Enriched bread with butter or fortified margarine  
Peach cobbler  
Milk

10  
Baked lima beans with bacon  
Scalloped tomatoes  
Sliced cucumber salad  
Whole-wheat rolls with butter or fortified margarine  
Baked custard  
Milk

11  
Braised liver  
Creamed new potatoes  
New cabbage  
Whole-wheat bread with butter or fortified margarine  
Applesauce cake  
Beverage



12  
 Fish loaf with tomato sauce  
 Parsloyed new potatoes  
 Cabbage and Green pepper salad  
 Enriched rolls with butter or forti-  
 fied margarine  
 Chocolate nut pudding  
 Beverage

13  
 Vegetable plate:  
 Cottage cheese and endive salad  
 Parsloyed-buttered carrots  
 Baked potato  
 Sliced tomato  
 Whole-wheat bread with butter or for-  
 tified margarine  
 Fresh rhubarb pie  
 Milk

14  
 Roast pork  
 Browned new potatoes  
 Yellow summer squash  
 Enriched bread with butter or forti-  
 fied margarine  
 Strawberry ice cream or sherbert  
 Beverage

15  
 Steamed frankfurter  
 Hot potato salad  
 Buttered carrots  
 Whole-wheat bread with butter or for-  
 tified margarine  
 Jelly roll with lemon cream filling  
 Milk

#### AMONG THE PLENTIFUL FOODS--COTTAGE CHEESE

Cottage cheese is currently high on the list of plentiful foods through mid-western states. Cottage cheese deserves a little extra consideration from industrial cafeteria operators at this time for two reasons. One is its high nutritional value; the other, its availability.

The big reason, of course, is its nutritional value. Cottage cheese is an excellent source of efficient protein for building and repairing body tissue, and of calcium, which is essential for strong bones and sound teeth. Delicately flavored, easily digested, cottage cheese is a nourishing non-fat food which is valuable in the diet of everyone.

The primary source of cottage cheese is milk. Currently the nation's dairy cows, feeding on lush green late spring pastures, are producing milk at a record rate. Creameries, evaporating, and drying plants are operating as nearly at capacity as their man-power will permit, and the supply of cottage cheese is large.

Estimated production of this item this year is placed at from 200 to 210 million pounds, and this production could be increased by approximately 30 million pounds if consumers made full use of possible production through the flush milk season.

Cottage cheese may be served plain, with salad dressing, with whole milk and sugar, or combined with fruit or vegetables. It's mild flavor goes well with fresh or canned fruits, with raisins, cut dates, jam, marmalade, or chopped nuts.

Pleasing salads may be made by combining cottage cheese with crisp vegetables, such as chopped celery, green pepper, cabbage and cucumbers. Ground sage, horse-radish, onion juice and parsley may be used for seasoning.

In the list of other plentiful foods--cabbage, peaches, tomatoes--are the ingredients for pleasing combinations that will enable the plant cafeteria operator to feature cottage cheese almost every day.